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 F 40

Hepatic state of fever cont?

As this disease tends more rapidly to death  
 or suppuration, none should be followed  
 by more rapid, or copious bleeding than  
 an acute *dis Hepatitis*. I once bled a  
 Mrs Moffat about the year 1779 15  
 times in this disease, & tho' I saved her  
 life, I did not prevent her liver suppu-  
 rating. This woman ~~the~~ moved slowly,  
 and has since borne two children, & is  
 now living. In the summer & autumn  
 of 1800 I bled miss Peters - eldest daughter  
 of Judge Peters 38 times in 4 months in  
 this disease. It made its first appearance  
 in a Chronic form in a pain & swelling  
 on the lower edge of the liver where it  
 projects to the left side. In a week or

~~✓ If the patient has been analyzed~~

67 9

two it assumed an acute form. After  
a few plentiful ~~bleeds~~ it became again  
chronic. Now & then a Dangerous De-  
-termination took place to the lungs  
& brain which increased the Demands of  
her system for bloodletting. <sup>Frequently</sup> ~~All these~~  
copious as her bleedings were, they did  
not prevent a Disposition in her liver.  
It gathered & broke half a Dozen times.  
a Circumstance very Common after in  
this issue of Hypatitis. The Collection  
& Discharge of  
of matter was each time, attended with  
severe Colicky pains which yielded only  
to the loss of <sup>4 or 6</sup> 4. or 6 Ounces of blood.  
The patient recovered & now enjoys good health.  
~~The recovery of this young lady was~~  
~~long deemed impossible - and when she~~

✓ There are cases of this disease in w<sup>ch</sup>  
a moderate degree of tension may be  
left to wear itself down by time after  
the ~~best~~ plentiful U: - I have several  
times seen it, and with a ~~happy~~ happy  
tho' slow issue. The excretory duct  
of the liver <sup>is the backdoor which</sup> saves the patient.  
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go to p 13. n<sup>o</sup> 2 =

✓ appeared to mind, she was doomed  
by the public to die of a Dropsy, or  
to languish away a few years in a  
painful & miserable existence. From  
the hours of the concert she has  
disappointed the ~~poor~~ gloomy forebodings  
of its enemies. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of this month  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 1802 ~~she~~ I had the pleasure of seeing  
she was  
conducted to the Altar of Hygiene in  
in perfect health, and <sup>with</sup> ~~possessed~~ of more  
~~possessed~~ of more beauty <sup>than</sup> she  
had ever ~~she~~ enjoyed before. <sup>Octob<sup>r</sup> 17. 1802</sup> ~~she has since~~  
~~become the healthy & happy mother of two healthy children~~  
✓ The 3<sup>rd</sup> Remedy in this Disease is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in fresh  
Dose as to ~~for~~ excite a salivation. The  
sooner this is done, the more certainly  
a suppurative will be prevented, for the  
Mercurial & suppurative Action cannot

v - If not relieved by 7<sup>th</sup> it is said begins  
after the 7<sup>th</sup> day, but this must be  
different in different grades of the  
disease.

go on together, and where the  $\frac{1}{2}$  does  
not act, there upon the Salivary glands  
there is always reason to fear Suppur<sup>n</sup>.  
has begun in the liver. <sup>This was first noticed by Mr. Buge a surgeon</sup> When  $\frac{1}{2}$  creates  
Sours <sup>first</sup> ~~first~~ in the mouth it seldom sali-  
-vates. ~~not~~ This remark applies to other  
Diseases as well as Hepatitis. I have  
frequently observed it. Mercury is sup-  
-posed to act specifically in curing Hepa-  
-titis. This Opinion took its rise in the  
ignorance of our knowledge of the Action  
Use of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . As a purge it is true, it acts  
upon the biliary ducts powerfully in  
scouring away Obstructed & impasted bile,  
but when it salivates it acts in this  
disease, as it does in all other inflame<sup>ns</sup>  
of internal Viscera, viz: by exciting

The first of these is the fact that the  
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth.  
 It is filled with a vast amount of  
 information, much of which is  
 acquired from the environment.  
 This information is stored in the  
 memory, and is available for  
 use when needed. The second  
 fact is that the human mind is  
 capable of learning. It can acquire  
 new information, and it can  
 modify existing information.  
 This is done through a process  
 called "learning by experience."  
 The third fact is that the human  
 mind is capable of reasoning.  
 It can draw conclusions from  
 evidence, and it can solve  
 problems. This is done through a  
 process called "reasoning."  
 The fourth fact is that the human  
 mind is capable of feeling. It can  
 experience emotions, and it can  
 be influenced by them. This is  
 done through a process called  
 "feeling."  
 The fifth fact is that the human  
 mind is capable of acting. It can  
 perform actions, and it can be  
 influenced by them. This is done  
 through a process called "acting."  
 These five facts are the basis of  
 the human mind. They are the  
 things that make us human, and  
 they are the things that make us  
 different from other animals.

Another and safer action, & by depleting  
from a safe emunctory. Where suffi-  
-cient Vd. has been used, a Salivation is  
seldom necessary for the cure of this disease.

~~It~~ It is remarkable, errors have their  
metastases as well as diseases. Formerly  
every viscus had its specific vegetable  
remedy. ~~For the lungs, there was lungwort,~~

~~For the liver,~~ <sup>liverwort</sup> liverwort. Mercury has

supplied the place of these specifics. For  
a while ~~for~~ like <sup>liver</sup> ~~lung~~wort it was confi-

ned only to the diseases of the liver -

then applied to the diseases of the brain,

and afterwards gradually it with a

trembling hand, given in diseases of the

bowels. A discovery of the proximate

<sup>been</sup>  
V<sub>r</sub> subject to the ~~flowing~~ piles - great  
Advantages will arise from inducing  
them - and ~~removing~~ by stimulating  
Suppositories, and when induced to  
Draw blood from them. - return to 3.  
10 60. =

or Unity  
 cause of Disease, and of the manner in  
 which medicines act, have taught us  
 that a Salivation is alike proper in all  
 diseases, where a new & safe action, and  
 where depletion are required. To confine  
 the ~~to~~ a salivation exclusively to a dis-  
 ease in the liver, <sup>liver & bowels</sup> ~~is not allowed~~ is not  
 improper, as it would be to confine  
 the use of Opium to the tooth ach  
 or the Cancer to a pain in the side.

2<sup>nd</sup> <sup>is con</sup> a third remedy in this disease is  
<sup>for nature often induces it. The stools are</sup> purging. Glysters are highly useful  
<sup>when in motion</sup> likewise. They prevent or remove the  
 Colic <sup>which is often connected with Hys-</sup>  
<sup>teritis</sup> <sup>the blunt the bitter humors of the bowels when</sup> and they supply the place of  
<sup>acid as in the cases related by Dr. Ke. Tho. Clark,</sup> Obstructed bile. If the patient has  
 4 Blisters should be applied early

+ the liver perhaps with still greater Advantage.  
Dr Miller & Redman

✓ disposed to inflame rarely terminates in  
necrosis. I have never seen a case of it, &  
have to read of but one instance of it. When  
not cured by the above remedies it ends in  
suppuration which ~~terminates~~

+ This occurs only when the suppuration  
is seated in the concave part of the liver.

and when the disease is chronic,  
frequently, to the region of the liver.

~~Where Blisters fail a counter-irritant~~  
5 In cases of great pain, after suitable  
depletion Opium may be given with  
Safety & Advantage.

6 Dr Dick of Calcutta says where the  
L fails of curing the Chronic form of  
Hepatitis he has done great service by  
opening a Sison in the Side in the Dis-  
section of the liver. <sup>a Counter-irritant has been been been applied to</sup> The Liver, tho' so much

~~Suppurations~~  
~~An Inflammation~~ of the Liver terminates  
in one of the following ways. 1 externally  
2 Internally into the cavity of the Duodenum.  
3 Into the cavity of the Abdomen. 4<sup>th</sup>  
into the cavity of the Thorax, or into the  
Substance of the lungs by eating the  
matter perforating the Diaphragm in  
a state of Union with the lungs from Inflamm<sup>2</sup>  
or Ulcer.

U 6 into the ~~Stomach~~ <sup>by adhesion.</sup> #7 Colon. The  
matter is <sup>It is a mixture of</sup> a peculiar nature - ~~pusulent~~ - ~~bilious~~  
mucous & bloody. & thro' the kidneys excreted  
with the urine. ~~It is~~ In this case it is first ab-  
sorbed by the lymphatics.

# In a letter I rec'd in 1807 from Mr Brown  
an eminent Surgeon in Glasgow he informs he  
that he had tapped a little girl ~~drawn~~ of the matter  
from a little girl by tapping from the abdomen. It  
filled a gail with pus from the liver, an Infan took  
place on the Umbilicus which suppurated from which  
the matter was a 2<sup>nd</sup> time discharged. She recovered.

The discharge is gradual, when sudden  
it suffocates the lungs. <sup>Bile excreted instead of pus. Monro's  
testis.</sup>  
# & Dr Paracelsus. But a dissection by Dr La Roche shows  
that this matter may be discharged thro' the lungs  
without an opening into them or Ules in them. The matter  
in this case was absorbed, & conveyed out of the body thro' the lungs.  
Again Dr Gordon of Aberdeen relates a case of a child  
of Bile being discharged from the liver into the  
lungs & discharged by expectoration in a woman  
in the Infirmary of that Aberdeen. - was thro'  
from communication by Abscess or Vicarious Secretion?

# Other case in Duenn<sup>2</sup> 1802 in a little girl  
of Mrs J B Smith's nurse in this city. It shd  
be done gradually. There is an adhesion to  
the abdomen in these cases. Cansties are  
used to open them for preference to lancet  
by some surgeons.

root 5 into the pericardium. ~~both~~

It is <sup>often</sup> always fatal when ~~it is~~ <sup>the matter</sup> discharges itself into the <sup>abdomen</sup> ~~abdomen~~ cavity of the <sup>thorax & pericardium</sup> ~~thorax & pericardium~~ <sup>stomach</sup> ~~stomach~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>it will escape</sup> ~~it will escape~~

I have heard of a recovery where the matter was poured into the substance

of the lungs. It <sup>was</sup> discharged by ex-

-pectoration in <sup>the late</sup> Dr. Keenan. <sup>Dr. Clark</sup> ~~Dr. Clark~~ <sup>when the</sup> ~~when the~~

~~several recoveries in this way.~~

When the matter points outwards, a suppurative should be hastened by the poultices, and the Abscess should be opened as soon as it is safe to do so.

Death is always the consequence of its opening of itself. Dr. Clark says two out

of 3 recover, where the Abscess is opened by the lancet. I <sup>have</sup> ~~opened~~ <sup>but two & both</sup> ~~opened~~ <sup>with success</sup>

<sup>the one</sup> in Miss Purrose in the Winter of 1799. the ~~series~~ terminate thus in India. Dr. Clark.

# in Dr Pascalis late of this city, and in <sup>an</sup> ~~brief~~ <sup>visit</sup> a young lady, a patient of mine in this city in the year 1806. Dr LaRoche informed me that he had once seen an hepatic abscess terminate by an expectoration of pus from the lungs. This patient died some time afterwards. Upon dissecting his body, no ~~marks~~ of adhesion was discovered of the liver to the diaphragm, nor of the diaphragm to the lungs. of course the ~~pus~~ matter from the liver could not have passed in the <sup>ordinary</sup> ~~ordinary~~ way <sup>I have mentioned</sup> this the lungs out of the body. Was this matter absorbed by the lymphatics, and deposited in the lungs? or did the lungs by a ~~sympathetic action~~ secrete and discharge pus at the same

# It is highly probable this <sup>was</sup> the case, for the lungs evidently discover disease, in the cough which so often attends Dyspepsia. But perhaps the matter expectorated by Dr. Keen - Dr. Keen - Dr. Keen, and Miss Fanny Wilson was from a disease in the lungs sympathetically created by the disease in the liver. But

V lungs is ridden, he says truffo-  
-cation and chills take place. In all  
~~these cases there was probably an ad-~~  
~~-hesion of the Diaphragm to the liver,~~  
~~and <sup>to</sup> of the lungs.~~ I can as easily  
conceive this to be the case from an  
original Abscess formed in the lungs  
by the Sympathetic cough, as from  
the matter which is emptied into  
the lungs from the liver by the  
Adhesion of the liver to the Diaphragm  
of the Diaphragm to the <sup>by Absorption</sup> lungs. ©

time that it was <sup>secreted</sup> in the liver? <sup>†</sup>  
I mentioned in our physiology that  
Bile had been expectorated from the lungs.  
Dr Gordon mentions an instance of a  
woman in the Infirmary of Aberdeen  
who expectorated in an *Thyphus* <sup>the</sup> of  
bile. ~~was this~~ The same question may  
be asked here as in the case related by  
Dr La Roche. Was the Bile absorbed, or  
deposited in the lungs, or was it a Sym-  
-pathetic Vicarious Secretion performed  
in the lungs? — ~~Did~~ "Dies deest."

The cases of *Thyphus abscessus bron-*  
-*chialis* <sup>favourable</sup> in expectoration are by no  
means singular. Dr Clark saw  
several recoveries in <sup>this way</sup> ~~which~~ ~~this was~~  
~~the case~~ in the East Indies. The discharge  
in 2 days was gradual from the lungs.  
When ~~ended~~ the <sup>of matter</sup> eruption into the V



+ remarked by Dr Jennings of Virginia

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Where there is reason to believe the  
Liver has suppurated, from shills,  
<sup>Tumors of the finger & lawrence +</sup>  
swelling ~~the~~ hectic pulse, & cessation of  
pain, that the liver has suppurated,  
we should aim at forcing a discharge  
of it into the duodenum. The remedy  
for this purpose is an Emetic. ~~Now~~  
Moffatt's Case. <sup>About the year 1801/1800</sup>  
~~the is now living, & soon~~  
~~afterwards bore 2 children. & is now living~~ Died  
in 1806. I have twice known sudden death  
to follow this discharge of pus <sup>probably</sup> into  
<sup>from the discharge of pus</sup> into one of the parts ~~before~~ mentioned.  
One of them died <sup>sitting in</sup> while he was eating  
his chair, eating his breakfast. [The  
Other died in the night after being told  
by both his physicians he was  
out of danger. I was one of them,  
and was severely censured for deceiving

+ An Abscess is ~~does not~~ always ter-  
minate soon after it is formed. Cheselden  
describes one which had existed 14 years,  
- I saw one <sup>in the year 1866</sup> ~~last year~~ [Mr. Ford] which  
there is reason to believe from pain &c  
had existed several years. he died <sup>after</sup> of its rupture  
of menia. #  
# its returning with ~~but slight~~ pains & ~~light~~,  
as not to confine the patient, & terminate  
in a copious discharge of fetid matter five  
months after an apparently perfect recovery.

# The pus which formed in the liver  
is of a very acrid nature - so much so  
as to erode cartilage and bone.

him ~~after~~ by his friends. I endeavoured  
 to atone for my mistake by confessing  
 it ~~for at the~~ to his family. for at  
 the time I pronounced him out of  
 danger I believed him to be so. I had  
 not attended him from the beginning  
 of his Disease. Black Urine in Hepatitis is always  
 fatal. <sup>William.</sup>

This disease leaves a weakness in  
 the liver <sup>wh</sup> disposes it to return. It often  
 leaves a <sup>Disposition to</sup> Chronic pain in the side which  
 is easily ~~and~~ excited by fatigue, or changes  
 in the weather. I have known an instance of  
 it return 4 or five times.

Chronic Hepatitis when moderate  
 is ~~not~~ apt to end in <sup>Obstructions</sup> ~~obstructions~~, of which  
 hereafter ~~will~~ to I exercise. When it  
 ends in Schismus - remedies hereafter.  
 Both obstructions & schismus are less frequent  
 than it was  
 before 1793 owing to more frequent & copious  
 Use. The next disease of the liverish is

